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# Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

# Indonesia

* The annex is being issued without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Indonesia was held at the 5th meeting, on 3 May 2017. The delegation of Indonesia was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno Marsudi, and the Minister for Law and Human Rights of Indonesia, Yasonna H. Laoly. At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Indonesia.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Indonesia: Bangladesh, Belgium and Ecuador.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Indonesia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/3 and Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Indonesia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. It was the first time that two Ministers presented the universal periodic review report of Indonesia, which had been prepared through an all-inclusive process.

6. Indonesia had successfully held general elections in 2014, in which nearly 186 million people had voted. In April 2017, nearly 42 million people had voted in 101 local direct elections. All of the elections had been conducted in a free, inclusive and peaceful manner. Those democratic processes had strengthened the position of human rights in the DNA of Indonesia.

7. Indonesia highlighted the fourth generation of its National Human Rights Action Plan, as well as its Law on Persons with Disabilities and its strengthened partnership with other national human rights institutions.

8. Indonesia welcomed the visit in April 2017 of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, during which he was able to gain a comprehensive view of the progress and challenges faced in Jakarta, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara and Papua. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context had visited Indonesia, where he had observed the realization of housing-related policy planning.

9. Indonesia had presented a report in July 2012 to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and in October 2013 to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It would present its report to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in September 2017.

10. Indonesia noted that the nine principles (Nawacita) of President Joko Widodo focused on the welfare of the poor, including poverty alleviation and the provision of health and education facilities for them.

11. The Government had launched an agenda for "developing Indonesia from the periphery", focusing on advancing the rights and welfare of those who lived in remote and frontier areas. The Government had distributed family welfare cards to 15.5 million poor Indonesian households, smart card to 19.7 million students and health cards to 92.4 million people. In 2014, the Government had launched a national health insurance scheme with the objective of covering more than a quarter of a billion Indonesians by 2019.

12. The President was committed to a comprehensive and multifaceted policy to accelerate development in Papua and West Papua provinces, which would enable the Papuans to enjoy prosperity on the same basis as their fellow countrymen in other parts of Indonesia. Moreover, efforts to address the issue of injustice, including alleged human rights violations in Papua, were under way, including through the establishment in 2016 of an integrated team under the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, involving the National Commission on Human Rights.

13. The Government had lifted restrictions in order for foreign journalists to visit Papua. Indonesia noted that 39 journalists had visited Papua in 2015, a 41 per cent increase from 2014. In addition, around 90 international organizations and civil society organizations had visited Papua since 2012.

14. Indonesia had 9 women ministers out of a total of 34 ministers, with strategic portfolios. The draft bill on gender equality and justice was being finalized, which would provide a stronger legal foundation for gender-responsive policies. Indonesia noted that 424 integrated services centres and 16 safe houses/centres for women and children had been established for victims of violence against women and children.

15. Indonesia highlighted its flagship "Nawacita" programme, which focused on ending violence against women and children, human trafficking and barriers to economic justice for women. Various efforts and initiatives were highlighted regarding the protection of migrant workers, including intensive negotiations with sending and receiving countries, initiating and finalizing a protection instrument with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and strengthening all embassies, consulates and consulates-general of Indonesia.

16. In 2016, the Government had launched the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children (2016-2020), to advocate for systematic, integrated, evidence-based and coordinated measures.

17. Indonesia had introduced a law related to the juvenile justice system, a government regulation on diversion and a presidential regulation on integrated training on the juvenile justice system, which had changed the approach to dealing with children in conflict with the law from one of retributive justice to one of restorative justice.

18. Measures to widen access to basic needs, economic, infrastructure and social services had been strengthened for masyarakat hukum adat communities in Indonesia.

19. The Forum for Interreligious Harmony played a pertinent role as a platform for dialogue and the promotion of tolerance. Law enforcement had been strengthened to investigate, punish and redress all cases of religious-based violence.

20. Indonesia was strongly committed to upholding freedom of opinion and expression, and in that regard noted that in Jakarta there had been 1,148 public demonstrations in 2015 and 2,704 in 2016. In 2015 in Papua, one demonstration took place every two days.

21. Indonesia noted the revised Law on Electronic Information and Transaction, which served as a response tool towards the growing challenges of incitement of religious- and race-based hatred through media technology.

22. Indonesia emphasized that the death penalty was still applied, but only after all legal processes had been exhausted and provided the legal rights of the convicted had been respected.

23. Challenges on gaps in the commitment to upholding human rights, as well as human rights-related capacity and resources and the disparity of wealth, were addressed continuously.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Pakistan noted various pieces of legislation to strengthen the implementation of the ratified conventions and the increase in budget allocation for programmes for women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

26. Panama welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the adoption of the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the promotion of human rights education.

27. Peru recognized the progress made in mainstreaming international human rights principles, promoting human rights education for public servants and improving the juvenile justice system.

28. The Philippines welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

29. Portugal welcomed the introduction of universal health coverage, the allocation of 20 per cent of the national budget to education, and efforts to improve gender equality.

30. The Republic of Korea welcomed ongoing efforts to uphold human rights through the fourth National Human Rights Action Plan, and noted the cooperation of Indonesia with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

31. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the step taken by Indonesia aimed at strengthening its human rights legal and institutional frameworks, while expressing concern about the use of the death penalty.

32. Romania appreciated the commitment to ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights for all in the country.

33. The Russian Federation noted the establishment of centres for women and child victims of violence.

34. Saudi Arabia welcomed the consultative process in the elaboration of the national report and its achievements in the field of child rights.

35. Senegal welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan and the allocation of 20 per cent of the national budget to education.

36. Serbia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, training for police and prison officers and the establishment of the national task force on trafficking in persons.

37. Sierra Leone noted the progress made, in particular the compulsory and free education programme and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children.

38. Singapore welcomed the efforts of Indonesia regarding social protection, inequality reduction programmes such as *NawaCita* and the universal secondary education programme.

39. Slovakia appreciated the steps taken to revise the Criminal Code and to promote interfaith dialogue and tolerance while expressing concern about the use of the death penalty.

40. Slovenia welcomed efforts to protect the human rights of women while noting with concern the discrimination against persons belonging to minorities, indigenous communities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

41. South Africa welcomed the implementation of the National Development Plan and the National Human Rights Action Plan.

42. Spain recognized the consideration by Indonesia of a draft law on gender equality.

43. Sri Lanka welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

44. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to combat trafficking through awareness-raising and by building a national strategy, and the improvements to education.

45. The Sudan recognized the progress made in the fields of children's and women's rights and in combating trafficking.

46. Sweden made recommendations.

47. Switzerland expressed concern about the application of the death penalty in cases of drug-related crimes.

48. Thailand recognized efforts to tackle child labour and violence against children and the commitment of Indonesia to strengthen a culture of mutual understanding and interfaith tolerance.

49. Timor-Leste welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan, the National Plan of Action on Disabilities and universal health coverage.

50. Tunisia welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and improvements to the education system.

51. Turkey appreciated the steps taken to implement the existing ratified conventions.

52. Uganda noted that the national reform agenda included many draft laws that should have been expedited through the national legislative process.

53. Ukraine welcomed the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights, the Law on the Juvenile Justice System, the Law on Persons with Disabilities and amendments to criminal law.

54. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the progress made in guaranteeing economic, social and cultural rights and efforts to address violence against women and children.

55. The United Kingdom expressed deep concern about, inter alia, the execution of 18 prisoners since 2014, the potential abuse of workers in the natural resources sector and the deterioration of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

56. The United States of America expressed concern about, inter alia, the lack of an accountability framework for abuses by the military and police and restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, including in Papua and West Papua.

57. Uruguay noted positively the protection of children's rights as a national priority, while expressing concern that the practice of female genital mutilation was not explicitly prohibited.

58. Uzbekistan noted measures taken to implement accepted recommendations from the second review cycle and welcomed efforts to strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and within regional structures.

59. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed efforts to empower women who held leadership positions in public and private sectors and the introduction of a 12-year free and compulsory education programme.

60. Viet Nam welcomed efforts to implement the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights to overcome challenges.

61. Yemen welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the integration of human rights values in school curricula.

62. Albania welcomed ongoing efforts to promote the rights of women and vulnerable groups and the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

63. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the "3Ends" programme aimed at, inter alia, eliminating violence against women and children.

64. Angola appreciated the progress made in the socioeconomic sector, including in relation to access to health care and to the health insurance plan.

65. Argentina raised specific concerns about the application of the death penalty.

66. Armenia welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and noted the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children.

67. Australia acknowledged the introduction of the Law on Persons with Disabilities and encouraged Indonesia to establish a national disability commission. Australia welcomed the demonstrated commitment of Indonesia to economic development in the Papua provinces.

68. Austria expressed concern about undue restrictions on freedom of expression, lack of accountability for violations by security forces in Papua and attacks against religious minorities and places of worship.

69. Azerbaijan appreciated the incorporation of international human rights standards into the national education system.

70. Bahrain welcomed several measures to combat human trafficking, including at the normative level and through the work of dedicated task forces.

71. Bangladesh noted that more attention and resources could be devoted to protecting the rights of children living in disadvantageous socioeconomic conditions, while appreciating Indonesia upholding women's rights.

72. Belarus noted the commitment of Indonesia to strengthening international dialogue and cooperation on human rights and acknowledged human rights capacity-building measures for public officials.

73. Belgium welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, but expressed its deep regrets about resumed executions.

74. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the commitment of Indonesia to ratifying international human rights instruments. It remained concerned about ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty.

75. Botswana acknowledged efforts to promote and protect women's rights while noting concerns of violence against women and girls, including through harmful practices, and the need to improve the juvenile justice system.

76. Brazil regretted the decision by the Government to resume executions and to impose death sentences for drug-related offences, which has directly affected two Brazilian citizens.

77. Brunei Darussalam welcomed increased budget allocations for relevant ministerial programmes and measures to improve access to health facilities and services.

78. Indonesia noted that the law relating to the special autonomy of Papua and the law relating to Western Papua had been implemented to promote effective local governance and development. Both provinces were self-governed and administrated by local governments, led by democratically elected native Papuans.

79. Indonesia highlighted the decision by the Constitutional Court that drug-related offences were one of the most serious crimes, which had led to the maximum punishment, including the death penalty. In the ongoing revision of the Criminal Code, the death penalty was to be restricted as a last resort, with the possibility of commutation.

80. In order to end violence against women and girls, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, together with the Chief of National Police, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Association of Indonesian Legal Counsel, had signed a memorandum of understanding on access to justice for women victims of violence, including the provision of advocacy and training programmes.

81. The Government had launched a programme that included improving family welfare and economic resilience, increasing the awareness of girls of the health risks related to early pregnancy, implementing a compulsory and free educational programme aimed at ensuring children stayed in school and developing a draft national action plan on the elimination of child marriage.

82. The Government had also continued to raise awareness among medical and health workers, including the traditional medical practitioners, to put a stop to female genital mutilation.

83. Concerning the juvenile justice system, the Government had launched a programme on integrated education and training for law enforcement officials. A pilot project had been implemented to transform several children's correctional facilities into rehabilitation institutions for children and children's temporary houses.

84. The Government had launched the National Action Plan for the Elimination of all Forms of Child Labour (2013-2022), which integrated all aspects of protection of children, including the socioeconomic sphere, education, health-care services, law enforcement and the formulation of programmes to support efforts on the elimination of child labour.

85. Cambodia welcomed the progress made in poverty reduction, economic development and sociocultural rights promotion.

86. Canada made recommendations.

87. Chile expressed concern about the reintroduction of the death penalty for drug-related offences, child labour and trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation.

88. Ethiopia noted efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights at the international, ASEAN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation levels. It welcomed the revocation of discriminatory laws.

89. Colombia appreciated the training of 375 legal drafters to ensure the compatibility of domestic regulations with the international human rights obligations of Indonesia.

90. Cuba welcomed efforts to comply with human rights standards, as reflected in the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights.

91. Czechia welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights.

92. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights. It welcomed the launch of the national health insurance scheme and the introduction of a 12-year compulsory education system.

93. Denmark noted an increase in the number of local laws and regulations that discriminated against women and minorities and restricted their access to basic rights.

94. Djibouti noted the National Development Plan. It appreciated efforts to promote the rights of women and children, such as the "3Ends" programme.

95. Ecuador appreciated the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers, and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

96. Egypt commended the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

97. China welcomed the effective measures taken to combat violence against women and children and human trafficking, address poverty and promote social development.

98. France welcomed the progress made since the previous universal periodic review.

99. Georgia welcomed the ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

100. Germany acknowledged the progress made in several areas, notably conciliatory measures in Papua and West Papua.

101. Guatemala remained concerned that the law on defamation of religion unfairly restricted the freedom of expression of religious minorities.

102. Honduras noted the National Human Rights Plan of Action and the inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals therein.

103. Hungary noted the implementation of National Human Rights Action Plan, which needed to be accelerated through appropriate regulatory and support mechanisms.

104. Iceland regretted the resumption of executions related to drug trafficking offences and urged Indonesia to fulfil its international obligations, including ensuring the protection of human rights for all citizens, homosexual and heterosexual alike.

105. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the improvement of legal and institutional frameworks focusing on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. It welcomed efforts to promote clean government, combat corruption and improve coordination mechanisms to support the implementation of the national anti-trafficking strategy.

106. Iraq welcomed the National Development Plan (2015-2019).

107. The Netherlands regretted violence and discrimination in Indonesia against religious and other minorities.

108. Italy welcomed the measures taken aimed at ending violence against women and children, combating human trafficking, improving women's representation in the parliament and promoting tolerance between religious communities.

109. Japan welcomed the strengthening of the legal system to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities. It also expressed concern about the delay in introducing barrier-free facilities to public transportation systems and commercial centres.

110. Kazakhstan welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

111. Kenya welcomed the progress made in implementing universal periodic review recommendations.

112. Kuwait welcomed the enhancement of the rights of women, vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities and migrant workers.

113. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made in promoting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, enhancing freedoms of expression and religion and improving health-care services.

114. Latvia appreciated the efforts made to combat violence against women, child marriage and the harmful practices of female genital mutilation.

115. Lebanon noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which had seen Indonesia redouble its efforts to protect women's rights and the elderly.

116. Liechtenstein expressed concern about the continued imposition of the death penalty, mostly for drug-related offences, which did not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes".

117. Madagascar noted the National Human Rights Action Plan, capacity-building training programmes on human rights for government officials and the improvement of the judicial and institutional frameworks and policies to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

118. Malaysia welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the progress achieved to advance women's rights.

119. Maldives welcomed the Child Friendly Cities programme to ensure basic education and health and to make welfare facilities available and easily accessible. It also praised the improvement made in literacy through educational programmes.

120. Mexico welcomed the invitation that Indonesia had extended to the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to visit the country, as well as the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers.

121. Mongolia welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and their incorporation into national legislation, and the fourth generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, which focused on police reform and the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

122. Montenegro expressed concern about violence against children in detention and at all trial phases. It also regretted that Indonesia had resumed executions and imposed death sentences for drug-related crimes.

123. Morocco welcomed reforms aimed at combating violence against women and children and human trafficking and at removing obstacles for economic justice for women. It also welcomed the normative framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and the fourth generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

124. Norway welcomed the juvenile justice reform based on a restorative justice model. It expressed concern about reports of discrimination against religious minorities while recognizing the efforts of Indonesia to build religious tolerance.

125. Myanmar commended Indonesia for its commitment to fighting against trafficking in persons through national normative frameworks and the national task force thereon.

126. Namibia expressed concern about the resumed application of the death penalty.

127. Nepal appreciated the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the "Building Indonesia from the periphery" agenda to fulfil the basic rights and social welfare of the people from remote and frontier areas. It also welcomed the prioritizing of investment to ensure the right to education.

128. Ireland expressed concern about the use of security apparatus to punish dissidents and human rights defenders.

129. New Zealand welcomed the National Action Plan on Disabilities (2013-2022) and the efforts made to address indigenous rights.

130. Mozambique welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and their incorporation into national law.

131. Oman welcomed efforts to improve tolerance among different religious communities and ensure their peaceful coexistence and respect.

132. Bhutan welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Human Rights Action Plan and the "HeforShe IMPACT" programme on improving women's representation, reducing maternal mortality and ending violence against women.

133. Indonesia had integrated principles relating to the prevention and elimination of torture into its law enforcement practices, including the protection of prisoners in immigration detention centres and police stations. Furthermore, the Ombudsman monitored the quality of public services provided to inmates in correctional facilities.

134. The national police force had provided cooperative training on investigative interviewing to up to 3,000 law enforcement personnel. Other training was provided regularly, including for trainers of investigative interviewing and on humanitarian law.

135. Various efforts had been undertaken to strengthen the protection of migrant workers, including by strengthening the national legislative and institutional frameworks, improving inter-agency coordination, policy implementation and law enforcement, and enhancing the protection afforded by Indonesian missions abroad.

136. Indonesia highlighted that a large number of local regulations had been reformed following the recommendation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in line with recognized human rights principles and standards. Continuing efforts were being made to enhance human rights capacity and knowledge in all provinces and cities, including Aceh, Papua and West Papua.

137. Indonesia highlighted the enactment of the Law on Persons with Disabilities, which allowed the rights of persons with disabilities to be mainstreamed into the national development framework. Sufficient attention had been given to enhancing the protection of persons with mental health issues through the enactment of the Law on Mental Health.

138. Indonesia concluded by stating that government partnership with all relevant stakeholders would provide a functioning mechanism of checks and balances to ensure an inclusive and comprehensive outlook in its efforts to promote and protect the human rights of its people.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

139. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Indonesia and enjoy the support of Indonesia:**

139.1 **Finalize steps to ratify other human rights instruments (Egypt);**

139.2 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia) (Kazakhstan);**

139.3 **Take further steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Mozambique);**

139.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark) (Guatemala) (Hungary) (Montenegro) (Portugal) (Turkey);**

139.5 **Ratify without delay the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and expedite the harmonization of legislation in accordance with them (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

139.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (Sierra Leone); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to strengthen the Convention from the perspective of universality and compliance (Japan); Complete the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kazakhstan);**

139.7 **Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

139.8 **Continue cooperation with United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bahrain);**

139.9 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

139.10 **Ensure, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, that women can have access contraception without requesting their husband's consent (Kazakhstan);**

139.11 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights through a regional framework, enhancing capacity-building and dialogue to empower States to solve their own human rights challenges with international assistance (Myanmar);**

139.12 **Continue to strengthen its leadership in enhancing regional inclusive mechanisms for the protection of migrant workers through legally binding instruments (Ecuador);**

139.13 **Continue its efforts to consolidate the principles of human rights and public freedoms (Yemen);**

139.14 **Continue with its programmes to promote and protect the rights of women, children, disabled persons and the elderly (Djibouti);**

139.15 **Continue its national efforts to improve the legal and institutional frameworks, implement policies and programmes focusing on and promoting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Egypt);**

139.16 **Take necessary measures in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Viet Nam);**

139.17 **Take concrete measures to speed up the process under the National Legislation Programme 2015-2019 (Uganda);**

139.18 **Step up its efforts to protect vulnerable groups in society in accordance with the 2015-2019 National Legislative Programme (United Arab Emirates);**

139.19 **Further increase coverage for people to access health services in order to meet the targets set out by the National Health Insurance Scheme (Brunei Darussalam);**

139.20 **Carry out a review of the relevant laws to align them with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uganda);**

139.21 **Strengthen the framework of protection against discrimination through the enactment of a law that prohibits it in all its forms in line with international human rights standards (Mexico);**

139.22 **Urgently make all acts of torture offences under its criminal law, including in the Criminal Code of Indonesia, consistent with its binding obligations under the Convention against Torture (Canada);**

139.23 **Review the Criminal Code to align it with the definition of torture in the Convention against Torture (Honduras);**

139.24 **Adopt legislative measures to prevent and combat intimidation, repression or violence against human rights defenders, journalists and civil society organizations (Mexico);**

139.25 **Review national and local legislation, including provincial by-laws, to ensure that freedom of religion and belief is universally protected (Germany);**

139.26 **Adopt legislation to address sexual harassment, especially in the workplace (Maldives);**

139.27 **Adopt legislative and policy measures to ensure women and adolescents have access to sexual education and free and friendly reproductive health services (Honduras);**

139.28 **Continue to advance the draft law on gender equality and justice (Colombia);**

139.29 **Amends all local laws and regulations that discriminate against women and marginalized groups (Denmark);**

139.30 **Speed up the adoption of the draft law on gender equality and Justice (Georgia);**

139.31 **Activate the adoption process of the draft law on gender equality and the elaboration of a national policy on gender equality (Madagascar);**

139.32 **Continue with its efforts to enact the draft law on gender equality and Justice, which will provide a stronger legal foundation for gender responsive policies (Bhutan);**

139.33 **Ensure draft legislation relevant to protecting vulnerable groups is successfully implemented, such as the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and the Law on the Welfare of Older Persons (Brunei Darussalam);**

139.34 **Review and amend its national legislation that discriminates against women, and challenge the social acceptability of violence against women and practices harmful to women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Czechia);**

139.35 **Modify the Criminal Procedure Code to ensure better protection for women, and thoroughly investigate allegations of violence or abuse perpetrated against children while in detention (Sierra Leone);**

139.36 **Continue its active participation within the Open Government Partnership Initiative, the main objective of which is to ensure open, transparent and accountable governance (Azerbaijan);**

139.37 **Continue ongoing efforts in promoting the culture of mutual respect and peaceful coexistence among different religious communities in the society (Oman);**

139.38 **Further strengthen the commitment of Indonesia to strengthen the human rights dimension in business activities and continue its leading role in this regard (Myanmar);**

139.39 **Accelerate the establishment of a national commission on persons with disabilities (Morocco);**

139.40 **Effectively implement the fourth generation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and promote human rights education at all levels (Pakistan);**

139.41 **Ensure adequate financial and human resources to effectively implement its National Human Rights Action Plan (Philippines);**

139.42 **Continue to engage with civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, which covers the period of 2015-2019, as well as in the formulation and shaping of its fifth generation (Romania);**

139.43 **On the basis of the National Human Rights Action Plan, improve and promote more effectively the protection of human rights (Hungary);**

139.44 **Continue with the progress made in the fourth generation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights at the national and local levels (Morocco);**

139.45 **Strengthen efforts to improve education, training and capacity-building in human rights fields (Saudi Arabia);**

139.46 **Continue to promote human rights education at all levels and strengthen human rights training and capacity-building for public sector officials (Thailand);**

139.47 **Continue promoting human rights education and training at all educational levels (Timor-Leste);**

139.48 **Continue conducting training and dissemination programmes on obligations and commitments on human rights for government officials and stakeholders at the national and local levels (Ukraine);**

139.49 **Strengthen efforts to ensure the full enrolment of children, particularly girls, in educational institutions (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

139.50 **Continue to implement training and dissemination programmes on obligations and commitments on human rights to a broad range of audiences (Cuba);**

139.51 **Improve training and administrative instructions for police and local authorities to ensure that the right to peaceful assembly is universally respected, including in the provinces of Papua and West Papua (Germany);**

139.52 **Ensure that laws and policies on the fight against terrorism are in accordance with international human rights standards (Panama);**

139.53 **Expedite the process of revising the Criminal Code ensuring that it includes a definition of torture consistent with the Convention against Torture (Republic of Korea);**

139.54 **Adopt the national anti-torture bill and establish an effective national preventive mechanism (Serbia);**

139.55 **Continue efforts to fight against torture (Iraq);**

139.56 **Make continuing efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Lebanon);**

139.57 **Continue to improve and extend the work of its National Task Force on Trafficking in Persons (Sri Lanka);**

139.58 **Improve and extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country and amend its legislation to ensure that child trafficking in all its forms is comprehensively defined and criminalized (State of Palestine);**

139.59 **Continue to prevent and eradicate human trafficking as part of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Djibouti);**

139.60 **Strengthen prevention and awareness-raising programmes in its efforts to address trafficking in persons at the national and regional levels, including through the Bali Process (Philippines);**

139.61 **Extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country and ensure that child trafficking in all its forms is comprehensively defined and criminalized (Serbia);**

139.62 **Improve and extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country (Timor-Leste);**

139.63 **Continue promoting the knowledge and strengthening the capacities of officials in preventing and handling trafficking in persons, including in implementing special measures and care for trafficking persons, involving vulnerable populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

139.64 **Continue to strengthen national and regional efforts to promote and protect human rights defenders (Ecuador);**

139.65 **Facilitate the work of human rights defenders and journalists throughout the country (France);**

139.66 **Step up efforts to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Iraq);**

139.67 **Ensure human rights obligations in Papua are upheld, respected and promoted, including freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and the rights of women and minorities (New Zealand);**

139.68 **Ensure that religious minorities can freely exercise their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Panama);**

139.69 **Further promote respect for religious diversity and freedom of religion including by reviewing relevant laws and policies in light of its Constitution and international obligations (Republic of Korea);**

139.70 **Adapt its legislation and take the necessary measures to guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief, including for religious minorities (Switzerland);**

139.71 **Take strong coordinating measures to protect the right to freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring that all district and provincial laws and regulations align with the Constitution and international human rights obligations of Indonesia (Canada);**

139.72 **Guarantee that religious minorities can freely exercise their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion in worship, as well as their observance, practice and teaching (Guatemala);**

139.73 **Take measures to ensure the protection of freedom of religion or belief for religious minorities in line with the Constitution of Indonesia (New Zealand);**

139.74 **Take all necessary measures to protect freedom of religion and belief for persons belonging to all religious groups, including by protecting persons belonging to religious minorities from violence and persecution (Netherlands);**

139.75 **Guarantee freedom of religion or belief and the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and hold to account the perpetrators of violence and threats against religious minorities (Italy);**

139.76 **Ensure that the freedom of speech of civil society organizations and special interest groups is promoted and respected across Indonesia so that they can, within the legal framework, voice their views and concerns, even on issues that can be sensitive (Netherlands);**

139.77 **Continue to take appropriate steps to investigate and provide redress in all cases of violence related to religious belief (South Africa);**

139.78 **Raise awareness of the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, including through awareness-raising campaigns and the inclusion of human rights in school curricula at all levels (Albania);**

139.79 **Strengthen the capacity of the national social security system aimed at supporting households in need (Belarus);**

139.80 **Ensure all citizens can freely manifest their beliefs and that adherents of all faiths can fully enjoy their rights to health, education and other public services (Norway);**

139.81 **Continue strengthening its successful social programmes such as family and health-care cards for poor households, which enable millions of Indonesians to access education and health programmes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

139.82 **Expand public participation in pursuit of national development projects such as infrastructure and town planning in order to avoid forced evictions and violence (Kenya);**

139.83 **Continue to implement policies aimed at enhancing social protection and reducing inequality, and develop infrastructure that provides more targeted social assistance, particularly to those living in rural areas (Singapore);**

139.84 **Continue placing poverty alleviation as one of its priority tasks and promote sustainable economic and social development (China);**

139.85 **Continue national policies to put an end to poverty through initiatives on development (Kuwait);**

139.86 **Strengthen measures to implement the country's National Health Insurance Scheme (South Africa);**

139.87 **Continue ensuring access to health institutions and services in conformity with the National Health Insurance Scheme with a view to implementing the objective of universal health coverage by 2019 (Algeria);**

139.88 **Strengthen prevention and monitoring measures in the health sector (Angola);**

139.89 **Take further measures to realize universal health coverage throughout the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

139.90 **Continue to improve access to health-care services by funding programmes that improve the quality of health services in rural villages (Maldives);**

139.91 **Redouble efforts in sex education and access to sexual and reproductive health in the whole country with a view to reducing maternal mortality and combating AIDS, early pregnancies, abortions carried out in situations of risk, child marriages and violence and sexual exploitation (Colombia);**

139.92 **Further improve the coverage of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services in the country (Kazakhstan);**

139.93 **Continue to implement policies to ensure the availability and affordability of education to all Indonesians, in particular those in the remote regions and those with special needs (Singapore);**

139.94 **Continue its efforts to ensure universal, compulsory, free high-quality education in all areas and to reduce the financial barriers to accessing education (State of Palestine);**

139.95 **Further promote the development of education and protect people's right to education (China);**

139.96 **Take further steps to ensure universal enrolment of children of compulsory school age (Bangladesh);**

139.97 **Continue strengthening measures to ensure education for all, including expanding the infrastructure of the educational system in the whole territory of the country (Belarus);**

139.98 **Continue reforming its excellent education policy, in particular the programme of universal secondary education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

139.99 **Continue efforts to improve the protection of women and children (Lebanon);**

139.100 Consider the repeal of those rules that discriminate against women on the basis of their civil status, religious affiliation, place of residence or membership of any ethnic minority (Peru);

139.101 Continue strengthening the measures taken to ensure women's rights and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);

139.102 Continue implementing the national gender mapping in policies to assess the representation of women in positions of responsibility and decision-making (Algeria);

139.103 Keep up its good work in upholding the rights of women, among other vulnerable groups (Bangladesh);

139.104 Protect women's rights and promote gender equality by ensuring that all district and provincial laws and regulations align with the Constitution of Indonesia and are consistent with its human rights obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as by improving coordination among responsible agencies and ministries (Canada);

139.105 Continue efforts to increase awareness on the rights of women and protection of the health of mothers and children, particularly in the remote regions of the country (Uzbekistan);

139.106 Continue promulgating laws and enhancing all policies to provide safe protection for women (Bahrain);

139.107 Adopt concrete measures against gender discrimination, which hinders equal access for women to justice (Chile);

139.108 Take the necessary measures to eliminate female genital mutilation, early marriage and the worst forms of child labour (Panama);

139.109 Continue awareness-raising and advocacy to end female genital mutilation in practice (Ethiopia);

139.110 Continue efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal);

139.111 Continue to combat violence against women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan);

139.112 Make further efforts to promote the rights of women and children and continue its efforts in the fight against domestic violence (Republic of Korea);

139.113 Continue supporting the activities of centres aimed at strengthening the rights of and opportunities for women and child victims of violence (Russian Federation);

139.114 Continue working towards implementing the *Ifrah* programme to combat violence against women (Sudan);

139.115 Ensure the protection of women's rights by strengthening legislation relating to offences on violence against women and girls (Botswana);

139.116 Prosecute all acts of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls (Latvia);

139.117 Strengthen its legislation on violence against women, including by penalizing all forms of sexual violence (Liechtenstein);

139.118 Continue efforts to reduce violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, family violence and female genital mutilation (Australia);

139.119 Continue strengthening the measures taken in the framework of combating violence against women and children (Tunisia);

139.120 Continue efforts to put an end to violence against women and children (Oman);

139.121 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children and other vulnerable groups, by adopting comprehensive legislation and launching awareness-raising campaigns. Ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate help and perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);

139.122 Continue consolidating women's determined participation in public affairs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

139.123 Continue efforts on women's empowerment in order to enhance their meaningful participation in socioeconomic and political decision-making process (Nepal);

139.124 Take further efforts in advancing the protection of the rights of the child at national and subnational levels (Viet Nam);

139.125 Accelerate the implementation of the new law and regulations relating to juvenile justice (United Arab Emirates);

139.126 Put an end to corporal punishment and other forms of violence in schools (Panama);

139.127 Continue efforts in implementing and enforcing the national strategy to end violence against children for the period of 2016-2020 (Sudan);

139.128 Continue making efforts to combat child labour and child marriage (Tunisia);

139.129 Prohibit explicitly in legislation corporal punishment of children in all places, including at home, in schools, criminal institutions and alternative care centres (Uruguay);

139.130 Strengthen laws to ensure the protection of children from child labour and trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation by establishing programmes for reinsertion in school and rehabilitation (Chile);

139.131 Prevent child labour, beginning with those who work in hazardous conditions (Kenya);

139.132 Continue to implement the 2016-2020 National Strategy to put an end to violence against children (Kuwait);

139.133 Continue with ongoing efforts to combat violence and crimes against children (Malaysia);

139.134 Take further effective measures to promote and protect the rights and wellbeing of children, protect children from violence, including ensuring their access to health care and education (Uzbekistan);

139.135 Continue efforts to eradicate the practice of detaining children together with adults in prisons for adults (Russian Federation);

139.136 Strengthen facilities for children in conflict with the law (Ethiopia);

139.137 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the proper functioning of a juvenile justice system, including, inter alia, by treating minors in a manner appropriate to their age, and abolish all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Liechtenstein);

139.138 Continue with the efforts to strengthen access to justice for juveniles in conflict with the law and share best practices with the wider region (Malaysia);

139.139 **Strengthen measures in the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in political life (South Africa);**

139.140 **Continue implementing the National Action Plan on Disabilities 2013-2022 with emphasis on the situation of children facing multiple forms of discrimination (Colombia);**

139.141 **Further guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities and expand their participation in public affairs (China);**

139.142 **Redouble its efforts to protect the human rights of persons with physical disabilities (Japan);**

139.143 **Continue to take measures to increase the representation and participation of persons with disabilities (Cuba);**

139.144 **Bolster the implementation of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities and strengthen its efforts to tackle child labour to ensure children's access to social, health and education services (Thailand);**

139.145 **Continue with efforts for the protection of Indonesian migrants outside the country and of migrants in their territory (Peru);**

139.146 **Continue its efforts to protect migrant workers as well as carrying out capacity-building training for them (Viet Nam);**

139.147 **Promote initiatives to raise awareness among host communities on the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and unaccompanied children (Colombia);**

139.148 **Intensify efforts to prevent statelessness, including through ensuring proper, affordable and accessible birth registration of all children born in Indonesia (Slovakia).**

140. **The following enjoy the support of Indonesia, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:**

140.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**

140.2 **Take all necessary measures to ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Saudi Arabia).**

141. **The following recommendations will be examined by Indonesia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

141.1 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kazakhstan);**

141.2 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Senegal); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kazakhstan);**

141.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Guatemala);**

141.4 **Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Republic of Moldova); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Hungary);**

141.5 **Continue the process of ratification of international human rights instruments, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and, as a first step, establish a moratorium on executions (Romania);**

141.6 **Ratify, before the next universal periodic review cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment, and establish a national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czechia);**

141.7 **Take measures to put an end to torture and ill-treatment practised by the police forces and to combat the impunity of people responsible for such offences, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**

141.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Kazakhstan); Continue taking measures aimed at the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);**

141.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala) (Sierra Leone) (Spain);**

141.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala) (Senegal);**

141.11 **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including its Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities (Botswana);**

141.12 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia) (Madagascar) (Portugal) (Timor-Leste);**

141.13 **Accede to the Rome Statute as amended at the Review Conference in Kampala in 2010 and align its national legislation with the obligations under the Rome Statute, the definition of crimes and principles, including the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**

141.14 **Ratify the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court in accordance with the commitment made in the National Human Rights Action Plan (Hungary);**

141.15 **Adhere to and adapt national laws to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**

141.16 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

141.17 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

141.18 **Accede to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**

141.19 **Ratify as soon as possible the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Guatemala);**

141.20 **Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and implement existing labour regulations requiring the formal documentation of all workers and minimum standards in working conditions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

141.21 **Consider ratifying Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Albania);**

141.22 **Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the special procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

141.23 **Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay); Issue a standing invitation to special procedures**

(Kazakhstan); Extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders, respond positively to all requests to visit the country and cooperate fully, promptly and substantively with the Human Rights Council special procedures (Latvia);

141.24 Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to visit Indonesia, including Papua, in line with the openness of Indonesia to collaborate with special procedure mandate holders (Mexico);

141.25 Complete swiftly the discussions within the legislative body on the revised draft of the Criminal Code (Turkey);

141.26 Review and repeal local by-laws that may limit rights guaranteed by the Constitution, especially as they relate to the rights of women, sexual minorities and religious minorities (Norway);

141.27 Introduce legislation to repeal the blasphemy law of 1965 (Sweden);

141.28 Amend or revoke laws and decrees that limit the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Denmark);

141.29 End prosecutions under articles 156 and 156a of the Criminal Code for exercising freedom of religion and expression (United States of America);

141.30 Repeal or amend articles 106 and 110 of the Criminal Code to avoid restrictions on freedom of expression (Germany);

141.31 End prosecutions under articles 106 and 110 of the Criminal Code for exercising freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (United States of America);

141.32 Repeal all legislation and regulations that restrict women and girls from accessing information and advice related to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, including contraception (Canada);

141.33 Consider revisiting the provisions of Law No. 1/1974 on marriage, which, among others, distinguishes inheritance rights between sons and daughters in the same family (Namibia);

141.34 Eliminate from the Criminal Code the article relating to blasphemy (Spain);

141.35 Ensure that *Komnas Perempuan* is in conformity with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Sierra Leone);

141.36 Work towards repealing regional or local by-laws discriminating against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria);

141.37 Make further legislative and executive efforts in order to prevent intolerance and discrimination on religious grounds against members of religious minorities (Slovakia);

141.38 Take resolute action to prevent and effectively prosecute acts of violence and incitement of hatred against religious minorities and counter discrimination and intolerance on religious grounds (Austria);

141.39 Implement appropriate measures to prevent discrimination against religious minorities (Hungary);

141.40 Protect Christian and other minority rights and promote interfaith dialogue among religious groups in Indonesia (Kenya);

141.41 Guarantee the rights of minority groups, particularly those of religious minorities and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, through effective legal action against incitement to hatred and violent acts, as well as by revising legislation that can have discriminatory effects (Brazil);

141.42 **Review and amend the national legislation in order to reinforce the protection against discrimination, including based on religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, and introduce education programmes preventing such discrimination and stigmatization (Czechia);**

141.43 **Put in place a national policy to ensure the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and punish cases of discrimination and those guilty of discrimination (Spain);**

141.44 **Ensure that national and regional laws and policies do not discriminate against any individuals in society, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and are in line with its international obligations, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Sweden);**

141.45 **Repeal or revise legislation, notably the relevant provisions of the Aceh Islamic Criminal Code, which criminalizes sexual relations among consenting adults of the same sex, as well as legislation that discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);**

141.46 **Abolish the death penalty (Angola); Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and in all circumstances (Portugal);**

141.47 **Abolish the death penalty for drug trafficking offences (Spain); End the continued imposition of the death penalty mostly for drug-related offences (Liechtenstein);**

141.48 **Abolish the death penalty and consider commuting all death sentences imposed on persons convicted of drug offences (Chile);**

141.49 **Enhance safeguards on the use of the death penalty, including: adequate and early legal representation for cases which could attract the death penalty; non-application of the death penalty to those with mental illness; revising the Criminal Code to accord with relevant international human rights laws and obligations; and reinstating a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Australia);**

141.50 **Pending abolition, establish an independent and impartial body to conduct a review of all cases of persons sentenced to death, with a view to commuting the death sentences or at least ensuring fair trials that fully comply with international standards (Belgium);**

141.51 **Abolish the death penalty, establish a moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);**

141.52 **Consider establishing a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Austria); Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on capital punishment and commute the existing death sentences (Italy); Consider reverting to the moratorium on executions and take steps towards the abolition of the death sentence (Namibia);**

141.53 **Re-establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro); Re-establish a moratorium on the death penalty with the aim of abolishing it (Slovenia); Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Brazil); Re-establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Reintroduce immediately a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sweden);**

141.54 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway); Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Establish an official moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland); Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a**

**view to abolishing it (Panama); Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France); Take urgent measures to establish a formal moratorium on executions of persons sentenced to death (Argentina); Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Iceland); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Germany); Introduce a moratorium on executions as an intermediate step towards the abolition of the death penalty, reforming the Criminal Code (Spain);**

141.55 **Put in place a moratorium on executions, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland);**

141.56 **Take further steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders, including those representing the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community and adat communities (Norway);**

141.57 **Safeguard and expand religious freedom by revising national legislation so that it recognizes and protects all forms of religion or belief, theistic, atheistic and non-theistic, as set out in article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including for those outside the six officially recognized religions (Sweden);**

141.58 **Ensure that existing legal and constitutional provisions protecting human rights in particular freedom of expression, association and assembly are fully implemented nationwide; repeal discriminatory local by-laws contrary to the Constitution of Indonesia; prioritize progress on equality and non-discrimination, including in relation to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons; take action to prevent extremist groups from harassing, intimidating or persecuting religious and other minorities; and provide human rights training to officials in the legal and judicial system (Ireland);**

141.59 **Intensify all efforts to respect and uphold freedom of expression, assembly, and religion and belief, and to prevent discrimination on any grounds including sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**

141.60 **Ensure the respect of the right to a fair trial, as provided by article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right to appeal for persons sentenced to death (Republic of Moldova);**

141.61 **Continue to combat impunity, including by strengthening laws and regulations as well as their implementation (Turkey);**

141.62 **Thoroughly and transparently investigate past human rights abuses (United States of America);**

141.63 **Finalize the investigation of all human rights cases in Papua (Australia);**

141.64 **Guarantee access to contraception irrespective of marital status and repeal all laws which restrict women's and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health information (Slovenia);**

141.65 **Adapt the legislative framework in order to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and family planning, for unmarried women as well as married women, without the consent of their spouse (Belgium);**

141.66 **Take urgent measures to repeal norms and regulations that discriminate against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender**

**persons, as well as to investigate and punish perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);**

141.67 **Eliminate legal and political restrictions that discriminate against women on the basis of their personal status, and those that may violate their sexual and reproductive rights (Spain);**

141.68 **Apply fully existing national regulations forbidding the practice of female genital mutilation and amend national legislation to ensure full access to sexual and reproductive health rights (Portugal);**

141.69 **Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the persistent practice of female genital mutilation stops, through the criminalization of such practice and awareness campaigns (Uruguay);**

141.70 **Take additional measures aiming at addressing female genital mutilation, including its eventual ban in the long run (Mozambique);**

141.71 **Put an end in law and in practice to violence and discrimination against women, violence and discrimination against homosexuals and female genital mutilation (France);**

141.72 **Enact and enforce legislation to raise the legal age of marriage for boys and girls to 18 (Sierra Leone);**

141.73 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 16 years old (Portugal);**

141.74 **Evaluate the establishment of mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples to be guaranteed the right to their ancestral lands (Peru);**

141.75 **End compulsory drug treatment and reform mandatory reporting requirements to allow for anti-discriminatory access to health care (Portugal).**

142. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

# Annex

## Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Indonesia was headed by H.E. Mrs. Retno L.P. Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and H.E. Mr. Yasonna H. Laoly, Minister of Law and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Hasan Kleib, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. R.M. Michael Tene, Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- Mr. Mualimin Abdi, Director General for Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Mr. Zudan Arif Fakrullah, Director General for Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Abdurrahman Masud, Head of Research, Development, Education and Training, Ministry of Religious Affairs;
- Major General Markoni, Head of Legal Assistance Agency, Indonesian National Armed Forces;
- Brigadier General Bambang Usadi, Head of Legal Assistance Agency, Indonesian National Police;
- Mrs. Sri Danti Anwar, Senior Advisor for Family Development, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection;
- Mr. Ifdhal Kasim, Senior Advisor for Political, Legal, Security and Human Rights Affairs, President Executive Office;
- Mr. Dicky Komar, Director of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Arrmanatha C. Nasir, Head of the Minister's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Denny Abdi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- Mr. Remigo Yolanda Berutu, Regent of Pakpak Bharat;
- Mr. Bonanza P. Taihitu, Deputy Director for Civil and Political Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Temanengnga, Deputy Director for Civil and Political Rights Instruments, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Ms. Eva Kasim, Policy Analyst, Ministry of Social Affairs.